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THE
ANNUAL
REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1937

OF THE
Medical Officer of Health

BY
A. PENMAN
M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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REPORT
RURAL DISTRICT BOARD

REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health

W. H. H. H.
M.D. 1900

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor G. O. RANDERSON.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor W. E. JONES, C.C., J.P.

Members:

Councillor L. R. Honeywill	Councillor A. McGuinness
„ W. Anderson, J.P.	„ Mrs. E. Tait
„ W. Frost	„ B. Greasley
„ F. Wardle	„ O. S. Howden, J.P.
„ C. E. Wilson	„ J. H. Wilkinson
„ Dr. B. Hart, O.B.E.	„ W. G. Elford
„ W. A. Morris	„ G. Brightmore
„ Mrs. L. Noble	„ Capt. C. G. Y. Skipwith,
„ Mrs. G. N. Paling	J.P.
(Vice-Chairman of the Council)	(Chairman of the Council)
„ J. H. Ellis	„ J. Harrison
„ A. Atherton	„ G. W. Meanley
„ F. Craven	„ R. Galtress
„ T. Scriven	„ T. S. Bradbury
„ T. L. Soar	„ W. T. Eade
„ S. J. Barton	„ F. G. Glossop
„ G. Blakey	„ R. E. Hughes
„ H. Allison	„ T. N. Stanley
„ A. Mackintosh	„ J. V. Curry
„ F. Schofield	„ T. Hampstead
„ E. Jubb	„ L. Hoyland
„ Lt. Col. H. L. Ruck-	„ J. Broadhead
Keene, D.S.O., O.B.E.	„ H. Marriott
J.P.	„ A. J. Oxenforth
„ J. P. Sorby	„ A. H. Shaw
„ R. H. Harrison	„ J. E. Morris
„ R. T. Beech	„ H. E. Sanderson
„ J. Lambert	

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Councillor O. S. HOWDEN, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor W. FROST.

Members:

Councillor T. S. Bradbury	Councillor B. Greasley
„ G. O. Randerson	„ J. E. Morris
„ G. W. Meanley	„ D. Hoyland
„ Mrs. E. Tait	„ Mrs. L. Noble
„ W. E. Jones, C.C., J.P.	„ L. R. Honeywill
„ S. J. Barton	„ J. Harrison
„ T. Scriven	„ A. J. Oxenforth
„ T. L. Soar	„ F. Wardle
„ W. Anderson, J.P.	„ F. Schofield
„ T. Hampstead	„ F. G. Glossop
„ A. Atherton	„ Mrs. G. N. Paling
„ W. T. Eade	(ex-officio)
„ R. T. Beech	„ Capt. C. G. Y. Skipwith,
„ F. Craven	J.P.
	(ex-officio)

DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,
Nether Hall,
DONCASTER.

2nd June, 1938.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Doncaster Rural District Council.*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the health conditions of the Rural District for the year 1937. It has been compiled in accordance with those sections of the Ministry of Health Circular 1650 relevant to the District. The Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. A. Reynolds, has contributed the following under Sections C and E:—Public Cleansing Services; Sanitary Inspection of the Area; Shops Act, 1934; Smoke Abatement; Eradication of Bed Bugs; Milk Supplies; Meat and Food. I am also indebted for information supplied and reports to:—Doctor T. N. V. Potts, County Medical Officer of Health; Mr. J. A. Williams, Surveyor of the Council; Mr. P. Hempel, Water Engineer to the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board; and to Messrs. T. H. Johnson & Son, Doncaster, Town Planners.

I wish to express my thanks to the Staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal co-operation and working during the year.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. PENMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE DONCASTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.**

1. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH (Full Time)
*A Penman, M.D. (Hons.), Ch.B. (Univ. of Edin.), D.P.H.,
R.C.P.S. (Edin. and Glasg.). Appointed 1st May 1935.
(House Telephone No. 55162).
 2. *A. Reynolds, C.R.San.I., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat
and Other Foods of the Royal Sanitary Institute, Chief
Sanitary Inspector, Cleansing Superintendent and Officer
designated under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925,
and Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924. Appointed
August, 1924. (House Telephone No. 4272).
 3. E. N. Pearson, C.R.San.I., Assistant Sanitary Inspector.
Possesses Certificate for Meat and Other Foods of Liverpool
University. Appointed November, 1932.
 4. C. J. Phillips, C.R.San.I., Chief Clerk and Temporary
Assistant Sanitary Inspector. Appointed October, 1932.
 5. E. K. Smith, C.R.San.I., Assistant and Disinfecting
Inspector. Appointed April, 1932.
 6. L. Hay, Clerk and Typist. Appointed August, 1936.
- *Indicates Officers whose salaries are subject to Exchequer Grants.
-

OFFICES OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL:—

Nether Hall, Doncaster.

Telephone Numbers: Doncaster 3427 and 3428 (two lines).

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Fully described in former reports.

Extent of Unemployment.

The following statement has been kindly supplied by the Ministry of Labour Offices at Doncaster and Mexborough:—

Parish.	Wholly unemployed.	*Temporarily suspended.
Adwick-on-Deerne ..	6	Nil
Askern	240	do.
Fenwick		
Kirk Bramwith ...		
Moss		
Norton		
Sutton		
Thorpe-in-Balne ...		
Armthorpe	Not known—included in figures for Doncaster County Borough	Not known
Austerfield		
Awkley		
Barnby Dun-with- Kirk Sandall ...		
Sprotborough ...		
Warmsworth		
Bawtry	70	Nil
Blaxton	No appreciable unemployment	do.
Cantley		
Clayton-with- Frickley		
Hooton Pagnell ...		
Loversall		
Marr		
Melton (High) ...		
Stainton	191	150—2,200
Edlington	113	150—2,100
Rossington	Not exactly known—included in Carcroft's figure of 230	Not known
Burghwallis		
Hampole		
Owston		
Barmborough		
Cadeby		
Conisborough Parks.		
Denaby	5	Nil
Hickleton	3	do.
	4	do.
	2	do.
	1	do.

*NOTE.—Temporarily suspended—This is a fluctuating figure according to the working of the collieries in the various parishes. The varying figures, where available, are thus shewn.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	...	74,846
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population, mid-year, 1937	...	...	...	...	*49,380
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1937) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	12,301
Rateable Value ...	...	...	...	...	£236,558
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ...	...	...	...	...	£915

*For Statistical Purposes the Registrar-General, on account of the alteration in boundaries, supplied a modified estimate in population of 49,430.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

LIVE BIRTHS—

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate ...	437	429	866	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population, 18.23.
Illegitimate ...	15	20	35	
	—	—	—	
	452	449	901	

STILL BIRTHS—

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate ...	17	17	34	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births 36.4
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	
	17	17	34	

DEATHS—

	M.	F.	Total	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Estimated Population, 8.72.
	243	189	432	

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.

CAUSE.	Doncaster Rural District		England and Wales
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births
(a) Puerperal sepsis ...	2	2.14	0.94
(b) Other puerperal causes	3	3.21	2.17
Total ...	5	5.35	3.11

DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	55
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	57
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	29

ZYMOTIC DEATHS.

Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	2
„ „ Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	7
„ „ Enteric Fevers	...	...	...	...	-
„ „ Smallpox	...	...	...	...	-
Annual Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000	...	...	...	...	0.49
Number of Deaths from All Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	33
„ „ „ Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	24
„ „ „ Other Forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	9
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (All Forms) in the Doncaster Rural District per 1,000	...	...	...	...	0.67
Death Rate from Tuberculosis (All Forms) in England and Wales	...	...	...	...	0.69
Number of Deaths from Cancer	...	...	...	...	43
Death Rate from Cancer in the Doncaster Rural District per 1,000	...	...	...	...	0.87
Death Rate from Cancer in England and Wales per 1,000	..	..	..	..	1.63

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General estimates the population for mid-year, 1937, at 49,380, compared with 49,051 for the previous year, giving an increase of only 329.

In spite of the loss of 43 houses in the Green Lane district of Barmborough to Bolton-on-Deane, and the demolition of 81 houses in connection with slum clearance, there were 352 more inhabited houses in 1937. The Registrar-General's estimate would therefore appear to be very much on the low side. The excess of births over deaths alone was 469 and immigration certainly exceeds emigration. The parish of Sprotborough, which at the 1931 Census had a population of 1,255, has now about 4,300, while Brodsworth has increased in the same time from 473 to 1,550.

Since the 1931 Census the Rural District has lost about 2,215 by the alteration of boundaries under the Review of County Districts and has still to suffer a loss of about 420. Against this I estimate an increase of 5,686 since the Census, giving the present population as about 52,518.

BIRTHS.

The live births in 1937 numbered 901, 452 males and 449 females, being 14 less than in the previous year and giving a Birth Rate of 18.23 per 1,000 of the population. This is a slight decrease on the 1936 figure of 18.42, but the Birth Rate is still much above that for England and Wales, which was 14.9.

BIRTH RATES 1928 to 1937.

Year.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Rate per 1,000	25.8	26.7	27.0	23.1	21.7	20.1	19.1	17.6	18.42	18.23

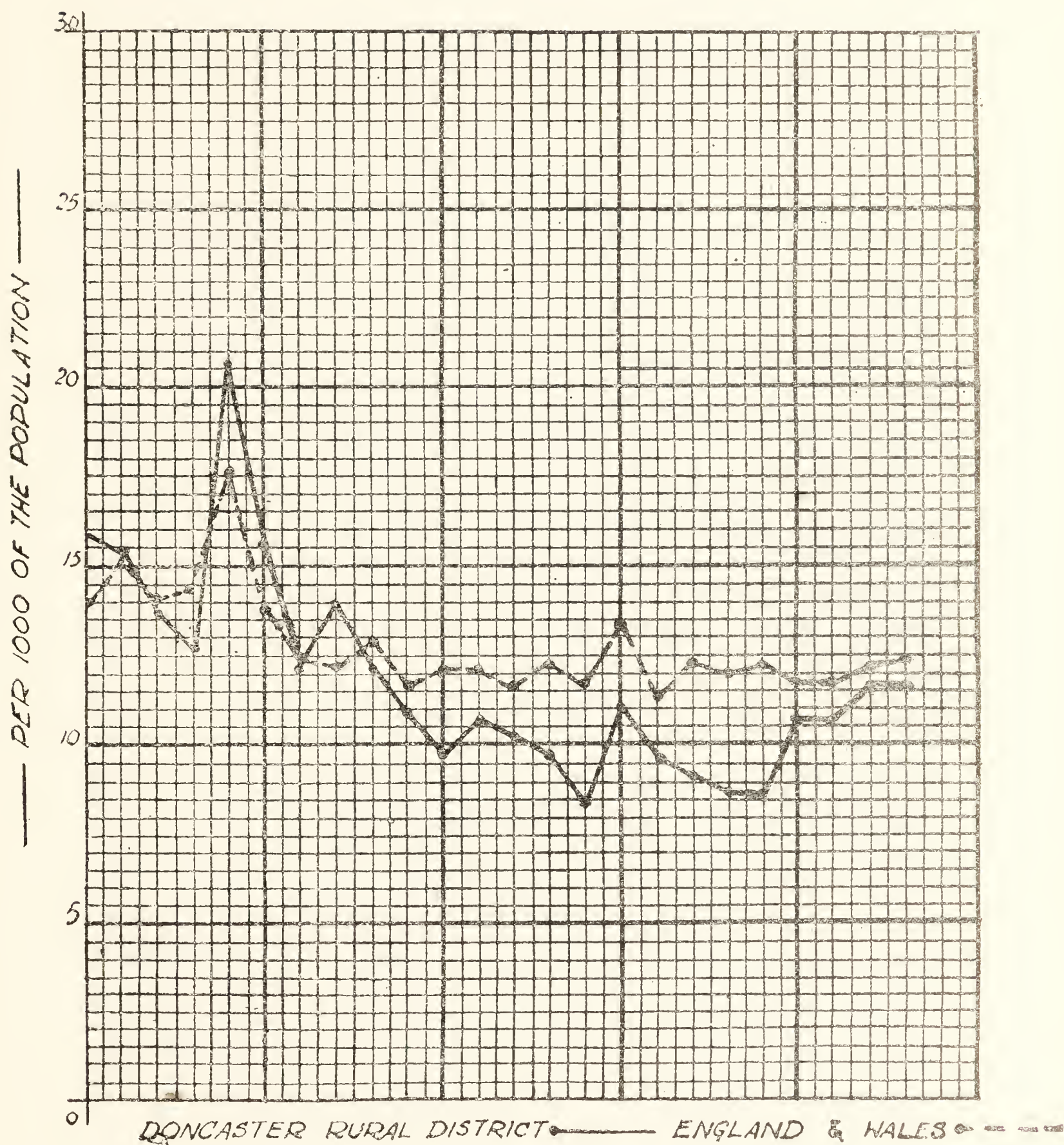
There were 34 still births, or 0.69 per 1,000 of the population, compared with a still birth rate of 0.60 for England and Wales.

DEATHS.

During 1937 there were 432 deaths, 243 males and 189 females, compared with 434 for the previous year and giving a crude Death Rate of 8.74 per 1,000 of the population. When the Registrar-General's comparability factor is applied, the Standardised Death Rate for the Rural District is 11.71, the same as in the previous year.

DEATH RATE CORRECTED FROM 1925 ONWARDS.

1914 1915 1916 1917 1918 1919 1920 1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936. 1937.



STANDARDISED DEATH RATES, 1928 to 1937.

Year.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Rate per 1,000	8.30	11.0	9.77	9.10	8.71	8.61	10.6	10.6	11.71	11.71

The following is an extract from the death returns of the year, shewing the percentages of the total deaths due to noteworthy causes of death:—

PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY FROM VARIOUS CAUSES.

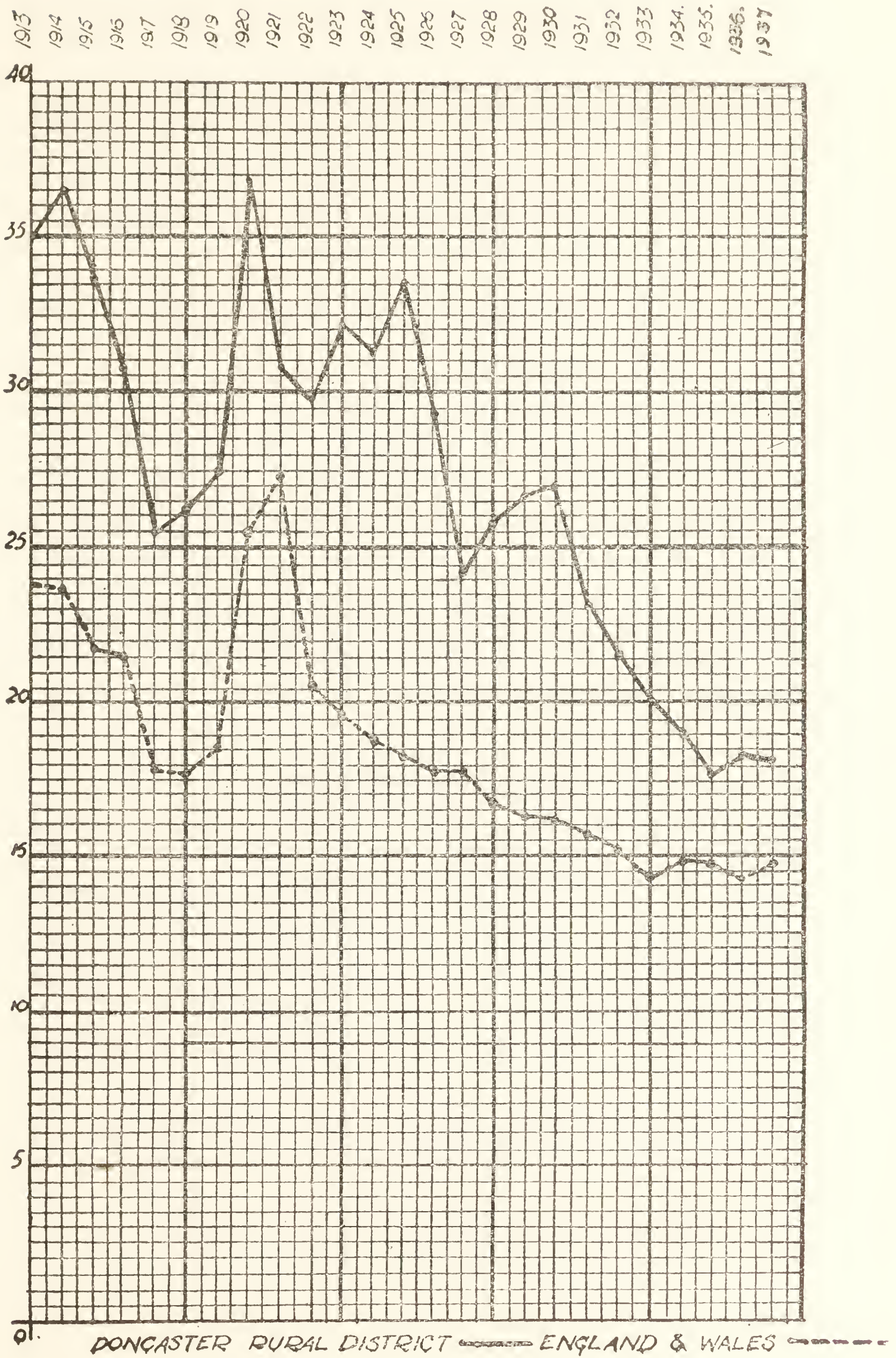
Cause of Death.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
Diseases of the Heart and Circulation	91	21.8
Cancer	43	10.0
Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis and Influenza)	37	8.6
All forms of Tuberculosis	33	7.6
Deaths from Violence. (Accidents and Suicide)	33	7.6
Influenza	28	6.5
Zymotic Diseases	24	5.6
Deaths of Infants from Congenital Causes	21	4.9
Cerebral Haemorrhage	20	4.6
Diseases of the Liver and Other Digestive Organs	17	3.9
Senility	15	3.5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	9	2.1
Puerperal Causes	5	1.2

As usual, the diseases of the heart and circulation claimed the highest percentage of any individual group of causes. The medical saying that a man lives as long as his arteries seems to be even more true to-day than formerly, owing to the increased tension on the human machine imposed by modern life.

Although cancer ranks second in the list of causes there were 16 fewer deaths than in 1936. This is a welcome decline, but the fact that one death in every ten was due to cancer indicates the great need for organising a campaign against these diseases, in particular the provision of better facilities for early diagnosis and treatment, and the education of the general public in the matter of seeking medical advice in the incipient stages.

The deaths from tuberculosis were five more than in the previous year and these additional deaths were all from the non-pulmonary forms of the disease, which are frequently due to

BIRTH RATE PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.



tuberculous milk. The general public have not yet learned the value of Tuberculin Tested Milk, especially for children under the age of 15.

Of the 33 deaths from violence, only two were from suicide, the others being due to accidents in collieries, railways and on the roads. This is nine more than in 1936. Of recent years this number has only been exceeded in 1928, when there were 35 deaths from accidents. The average for the past 20 years has been 21 per annum. This increase of recent years, due, no doubt, to increased mechanisation in the mining industry and to road transport development, has brought this cause of death to proportions which demand its recognition as one of the most serious.

Influenza caused 28 deaths, or 12 more than in the previous year. This was due to an epidemic in the early months of the year 1937.

The number of deaths from zymotic diseases (measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria and diarrhoea of infants) increased from 16 to 24 mainly owing to the greater mortality from diphtheria, a severe type of which was more than usually prevalent during the year. Diarrhoea of infants, better known as summer diarrhoea caused the deaths of 6 infants during the year and this is about the usual number—on the high side for a Rural District. This disease is principally due to milk and food infected by flies and I can only regard this annual toll of young lives as consistent with the number of privy middens and ashpits still remaining in certain parts of the District.

MATERNAL DEATHS.

There were two deaths from puerperal sepsis and three from other puerperal causes.

The maternal death rate (per 1,000 live and still births) was therefore 5.35 compared with 8.25 in 1936 and with the 1937 rate for England and Wales of 3.11. Although this is the lowest number of deaths since 1935, the rate is still in excess of that for England and Wales.

For the past ten years the numbers of maternal deaths have been as follows:—

Year.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
No. of Maternal Deaths	3	9	5	6	5	7	6	3	8	5

Of the three deaths due to other puerperal causes, two were due to toxæmias of pregnancy, which result from disorders of metabolism caused by the additional strain of child-bearing imposed upon the maternal organs, and one from obstetric shock following operation for adherent placenta.

In none of the five cases was abortion given as a cause of death. This is unusual compared with the experience of recent years.

Ante-Natal Clinics are provided by the West Riding County Council at Askern, Edlington, Kirk Sandall, Rossington and Sprotborough.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1928 TO 1937.

Year.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Rate per 1,000 Live Births	64	88	71	81	65	73	66	59	61	55

50 infants under one year of age died during the year and of these 37 were males and 13 females. This marked preponderance of male infant deaths over female is exceptional, giving a ratio of nearly three to one. In most of the past years the male preponderance would be more nearly expressed as three to two.

Since the live births numbered 901, the infantile mortality rate was 55 per 1,000 live births. This compares favourably with the rate for England and Wales of 58 and with the rate for 125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London, of 62. Indeed, as will be seen from the graph accompanying this report, the infantile mortality rate for the Rural District has fallen below that for England and Wales for the first time since 1917.

In the table of Infant Deaths, I have set out the number dying from various causes and their ages at death. It will be seen that 22 infants or 44% died in the first month of life, 30 infants or 60% died before attaining the age of 3 months, while 37 infants or 74% died before reaching 6 months.

Congenital defects, developmental diseases and premature births accounted for 18 deaths during the first month of life. These conditions do not respond to preventive measures in any marked degree.

Among the preventable causes of death one notes pneumonia and bronchitis 11, diarrhoea and enteritis 4, and tuberculosis 2.

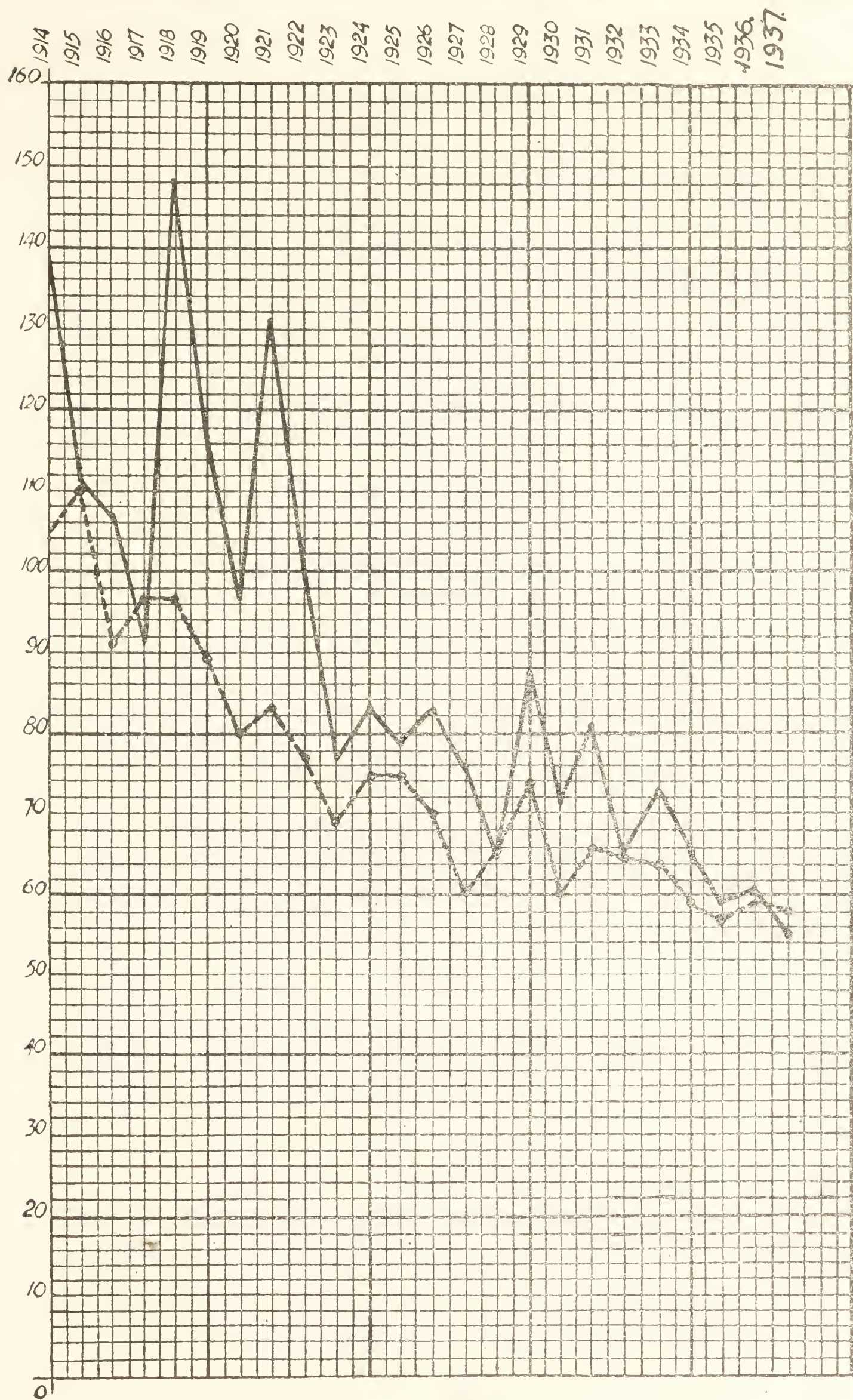
In former reports I have given the Infantile Mortality Rates for the more populous parishes. These figures, however, were based upon the births registered in the District and did not make allowance for the considerable number of births transferred in, the distribution of which is not known. The high rates thus obtained were misleading and I have omitted them. The number of infant deaths in the various parishes were Askern, 11; Armthorpe, 4; Barmborough, 1; Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall, 2; Bawtry, 4; Brodsworth, 2; Cantley, 1; Edlington, 9; Melton (High), 1; Norton, 1; Rossington, 10; Sprotborough, 4.

Askern, with a population of 3,000 less than Rossington has a higher number of infantile deaths. The small numbers for Armthorpe and Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall in relation to their populations call for favourable comment.

The West Riding County Council have Infant Welfare Centres at Armthorpe, Askern, Edlington, Kirk Sandall, Rossington and Sprotborough. The excellent work done by these centres is largely responsible for the continued decline in infantile mortality.

Causes of Death.					Under 4 weeks.	4 weeks to 3 months.	3 months to 6 months.	6 months to 9 months.	9 months to 12 months.	Total.
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	2	—	2
Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1	—	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	—	1	4
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	8	1	—	—	—	9
Congenital Defects (Malformation and Atelectasis)	...	...	...	...	5	—	—	—	—	5
Congenital Icterus and Debility	...	...	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	4
Developmental and Wasting Diseases	...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	—	—	2	—	—	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	1	1	—	1	—	3
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	2	1	11
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Causes	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	6
All Causes	...	...	...	...	22	8	7	7	6	50

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS.



DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT ——— ENGLAND AND WALES - - - - -

SECTION B.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES.

BACTERIOLOGICAL.

Excellent facilities exist for the examination of throat swabs, sputa, blood samples and other pathological specimens, as well as for water and milk samples at the **Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Wakefield.**

During the year, the following examinations were made at the County Laboratory under these headings and relating to the Doncaster Rural District:—

Blood Specimens for Widal Reaction ...	3
Sputa for Tuberculosis	25
Swabs for Diphtheria	195
Urine and Faeces for B. Typhosus, food poisoning and dysentery	7
Milk for B. Tuberculosis	21
Milk for Bacterial Content	26
Water (Bacteriological)	66
Miscellaneous Specimens	22
	<hr/>
	365

Increased use was made of the local bacteriological facilities at the **Doncaster Royal Infirmary Laboratory** on account of the saving of the time lost by postage. Several medical practitioners find time in urgent cases to call with or send the specimens by hand.

CHEMICAL.

The analysts to the Doncaster Rural District Council are **Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Hustlergate, Bradford,** and this laboratory is made use of principally for chemical analyses of water supplies.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Infectious cases are transported by the three motor ambulances of the Doncaster and Mexborough Joint Hospital Board.

The following tabular statement gives an indication of the ambulance services for sick and accident cases.

LIST OF MOTOR AMBULANCES AVAILABLE IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT.

Location of Ambulance.	Telephone No.	Parishes Served.
1. Askern Colliery	Askern 36.	Askern, Burghwallis, Campsall, Moss, Norton.
2. Askern St. John's Miners' Welfare, High Street, Askern	Askern 43.	
3. Markham Main Colliery, Armthorpe.	Doncaster 2732.	Armthorpe.
4. Manvers Main Colliery, Manor Farm, Adwick-on-Dearne.	Mexborough 116.	Adwick-on-Dearne, Barmborough.
5. Pilkington Brothers, Kirk Sandall. ...	Doncaster 2281.	Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall.
6. Brodsworth Miners' Welfare, Adwick- le-Street.	Adwick-le-Street 90	Brodsworth.
7. Hickleton Main Colliery, Hickleton.	Goldthorpe 95.	Hickleton.
8. Yorkshire Main Colliery, Edlington. ...	Doncaster 53253.	Edlington, Warmsworth.
9. Rossington Main Colliery, Rossington.	Rossington 36.	Rossington.
10. Rossington St. John's, West End Lane, Rossington.	Rossington 36.	do.
11. Maltby Main Colliery, Maltby. ...	Maltby 51.	Braithwell, Stainton.
12. Doncaster Borough Police, Frenchgate, Doncaster.	Doncaster 2222.	Bawtry, Brodsworth, Cantley, Marr, Sprotborough, High Melton, Cadeby, Wadworth, Loversall.

Seven of the above-mentioned ambulances are purely for colliery purposes, since the Mines Regulations demand that they be within the Colliery premises when not attending duties connected with diseases and accidents to miners at work. Under these circumstances, purely Colliery ambulances are of little or no assistance for the purpose of transporting cases occurring in the houses of the people and upon the roads. Moreover, the Doncaster Borough Police and the Brodsworth Miners' Ambulances are fully employed within the confines of their own Districts or within a short distance of the same. Of the larger villages, Armthorpe, Askern, Edlington, Rossington, Sprotborough, Warmsworth, Bawtry and Barnby Dun-with Kirk Sandall, only Rossington and Askern have an ambulance service which can be readily called upon, while the agricultural parishes such as Clayton, Hooton Pagnell, Awkley, Blaxton, Austerfield, Conisborough Parks and Hampole have no ambulance service at all.

(c) 1. NURSING IN THE HOME.

No change from the position reported on Page 19 of the Annual Report, 1936.

2. MIDWIVES.

The following midwives practise within the Rural District:—

Mrs. I. Ford, 86 Briar Road, Armthorpe.	Under County Council Scheme—Whole Time.
Mrs. M. Hampshire, "Rockley," Norton.	do.
Mrs. F. A. Heard, Co-operative House, Rossington.	do.
Mrs. D. M. Howard, 16 Markham Road, Edlington.	do.
Mrs. A. Mundie, School House, Grange Lane, Rossington.	do.
Miss F. A. Nicklen, Gordon Villas, Askern.	do.
Miss M. Thickett, "Coney Weston," Edlington Lane, Warmsworth.	do.
Miss E. A. Harding, 3 New Houses, Branton.	District Nurse.
Miss A. Hogg, 168 Sprotborough Road, Doncaster	do.
Miss E. Woodward, 8 Church Road, Kirk Sandall.	do.
Mrs. B. Gilbert, 17 Brecks Lane, Kirk Sandall.	Relief Duties Only.
Mrs. E. Blackmore, 3 Martin Lane, Bawtry.	Independent.
Mrs. C. Bown, "Glenhaven," Cusworth Lane, Doncaster.	do.
Mrs. M. Reynolds, 68 Wrightson Avenue, Warmsworth.	do.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

1. INFANT CONSULTATION AND ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

The West Riding County Council is the controlling authority and has established clinics at:—

Location.	Days of Attendance.	Average Attendance.		
		Children under 1	Between ages of 1 & 5	Ante-Natal Clinic
Armthorpe Miners' Welfare Institute	Infant Consultation every Thursday afternoon.	41	41	4
Askern Baptist Chapel, (Sutton Road.) ...	Infant Consultation every Monday afternoon. Ante - Natal Clinic second and last Thursday in each month.	16	3	16
Edlington New Church Hall.	Infant Consultation every Tuesday afternoon. Ante - Natal Clinic first and third Thursday in each month.	35	9	14
Kirk Sandall Assembly Hall.	Infant Consultation every Thursday afternoon. Ante - Natal Clinic first Monday in each month.	37	9	7
Rossington United Methodist Church	Infant Consultation every Tuesday afternoon. Ante - Natal Clinic first and third Wednesday in each month.	47	21	16
Sprotborough Richmond Hill Schools	Infant Consultation every Monday and Thursday afternoon. Ante - Natal Clinic second and fourth Friday in each month.	8	22	4

2. TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

The West Riding County Council maintain the following tuberculosis dispensaries where patients from the Rural District attend:—

- (a) 20 Christchurch Road, Doncaster: 2 to 6.30 p.m. Mondays.

- (b) Exchange Buildings, Market Street, Mexborough:
10 a.m. to 12 noon, Wednesdays.

3. VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS.

The West Riding County Council provide a treatment clinic at Doncaster Royal Infirmary with days and hours of attendance as follows:—

	Men.	Women and Children.
Tuesday	4— 6 p.m.	Monday 4—6 p.m.
Friday	9—11 a.m.	Friday 2—4 p.m.
and	4— 6 p.m.	

(e) HOSPITALS.

No change from the position as reported on Pages 25 and 26 in the Annual Report for 1936.

SECTION C.

WATER SUPPLIES.

BACTERIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF WATER SUPPLIES.

The following samples from public supplies were taken in the District during 1937. The results demonstrate the good quality of the water supplies. Only one doubtful sample was received and subsequent samples from the same source proved satisfactory.

Public Supply.	Date.	Total Organisms on Agar Plates 3 days at 22deg. C.	Presumptive B. Coli.	Result according to Ministry's Standard.
1. Hooton Pagnell Estate ...	18/1/37	18	None	Satisfactory
2. Manvers Main Supply. Adwick-on-Deane ...	18/1/37	8	None	Satisfactory
3. Doncaster and Tickhill J.W.B. from Braithwell ..	18/1/37	56	None	Satisfactory
4. Doncaster Corporation from Sprotborough ...	15/2/37	22	None	Satisfactory
5. Doncaster and Tickhill J.W.B. from Rossington	15/2/37	8	None	Satisfactory

Public Supply.	Date.	Total Number on Agar Plates 3 days at 22deg. C.	Presumptive B. Coli.	Result according to Ministry's Standard.
6. Clayton Estate Supply Clayton-with-Frickley ...	15/2/37	25	None	Satisfactory
7. Doncaster Corporation From Loversall ...	4/3/37	20	None	Satisfactory
8. Wath U.D. Supply from Adwick-on-Deane ...	22/3/37	12	None	Satisfactory
9. Doncaster Corporation from Sprotborough ...	22/3/37	26	None	Satisfactory
10. Pilkington's Supply Kirk Sandall ...	27/4/37	19	None	Satisfactory
11. Doncaster Corporation from Cantley ...	27/4/37	41	3	Doubtful
12. Public Well, Bawtry ...	27/4/37	716	None	Satisfactory
13. Doncaster & Tickhill J.W.B. from Askern ...	10/5/37	20	None	Satisfactory
14. Doncaster & Tickhill J.W.B. from Marr ...	10/5/37	1	None	Satisfactory
15. Alverley Hall Estate Wadworth ...	4/6/37	1740	None	Satisfactory
16. Awkley School Well Awkley ...	4/6/37	78	None	Satisfactory
17. Doncaster Corporation from Cantley ...	4/6/37	31	None	Satisfactory
18. Pilkington's Supply, New borehole, K. Sandall	24/6/37	551	1	Reasonably Satisfactory
19. do.	8/7/37	276	None	Satisfactory†
20. Doncaster Corporation from Cantley ...	8/7/37	675	None	Satisfactory
21. Doncaster Corporation from Cantley ...	5/8/37	8	None	Satisfactory
22. Pilkington's Supply Borehole, Kirk Sandall ...	5/8/37	117	None	Satisfactory
23. Doncaster and Tickhill J.W.B. from Askern ...	30/9/37	50	None	Satisfactory
24. Doncaster and Tickhill J.W.B. Rossington ...	2/12/37	26	None	Satisfactory
25. Doncaster Corporation from Armthorpe ...	2/12/37	8	None	Satisfactory
26. Doncaster and Tickhill J.W.B. Borehole No. 1 ...	2/12/37	12	None	Satisfactory
27. Doncaster and Tickhill J.W.B. Borehole No. 3 ...	10/12/37	12	None	Satisfactory
28. Doncaster and Tickhill J.W.B. Borehole No. 1 ...	30/12/37	17	None	Satisfactory

The principal public supplies in the Rural District are:—

1. Doncaster and Tickhill supplying:—
Askern, Austerfield, Barmborough, Bawtry, Blaxton (part of), Braithwell, Brodsworth (part of), Burghwallis, Cadeby, Campsall, Conisborough Parks, Edlington, Hickleton, Marr, High Melton, Norton, Owston, Rossington, Stainton, Sutton and Wadworth.
2. Doncaster Corporation supplying:—
Armthorpe, Cantley, Loversall, Sprotborough, Warmsworth and Edenthorpe.
3. Pilkington Brothers supplying:—
Kirk Sandall and Barnby Dun.

The smaller public supplies in the District are:—

4. Manver's Main Colliery supplying:—
Adwick-on-Dearne (part of).
5. Brodsworth Estate supplying:—
Brodsworth Old Village.
6. Frickley Estate supplying:—
Clayton-with-Frickley.
7. Hooton Pagnell Estate supplying:—
Hooton Pagnell.
8. Wath Urban District supplying:—
Adwick-on-Dearne (Highwoods Road Area).

In addition to the above there is a small supply at Hampole Village supplying about 14 houses. This consists of the water from 3 small springs collected in a reservoir and pumped by ram to the houses. During the year all the springs were proved to be contaminated and the households were advised to boil the water pending the replacement of the supply by the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board mains. Negotiations between the Board and the Estate owners are now proceeding and I understand that application is being made to the Ministry for the supply to be extended to the village.

A temporary supply is still being maintained by the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board in tanks at Lower Sprotborough and a similar supply has been commenced at Levitt Hagg, Warmsworth by the same Board. These Parishes are in the Statutory area of supply of the Doncaster Corporation, who have refused to take water to these parts without a guarantee of 10% return on the capital expenditure.

Such financial transactions are beyond the sphere of the Medical Officer of Health, but it is hoped that they will be adjusted without much further delay. Such results have been experienced in the past in cases where the Statutory Water Authority has no obligation towards the maintenance of sanitary

conditions. In other words there are definite disadvantages in giving one authority the statutory right of supplying water to an area where another authority has the sanitary administration.

In none of the public supplies detailed above is the water subject to treatment with the exception of that from two sources of the Doncaster Corporation supply. These are upland surface supplies from Langsett (Sheffield) and Thrybergh. All the others are underground supplies.

The Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board supply is from three adjoining boreholes, 570 feet deep, through numerous strata of sandstone with intervening marl and gravel. The possibility of contamination is very remote and bacteriological analyses shew consistently excellent quality. Nevertheless, since there is no barrier other than "the natural insulation of the strata," which should be equal to the task of arresting all infection likely to be met with, the question of chlorination is being considered and the reports of experts are being obtained. Approximately 80,000 population in the Doncaster Rural District and adjoining districts consume the Doncaster and Tickhill water.

Mr. P. Hempel, Engineer to the Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board, has kindly provided the following report on extensions during the year 1937:—

250 yards of 3in. main has been laid along Ashton Lane, Braithwell in order to supply 12 houses erected by the Doncaster R.D.C.

80 yards of 3in. main has been laid at Harlington in the Parish of Barmborough, in order to supply 11 houses erected by Messrs. Thos. Wade & Sons, Ltd.

92 yards of 3in. main has been laid on Mr. O. Uboldi's building site adjoining Barnsley Road, Scawsby, (in the parish of Brodsworth) for the purpose of supplying 13 houses erected for Mr. Uboldi.

63 yards of 3in. main has been laid along Sutton Field Road, Sutton, in order to supply 5 houses erected for Mr. G. Lambert.

The 3in. main in Grange Lane, Burghwallis has been extended for a distance of 33 yards in order to afford a supply to 5 houses erected by Mr. Fredk. Haigh.

100 yards of 3in. main has been laid along Doncaster Road, Braithwell, in order to supply new property erected by Mr. J. W. Copley.

93 yards of 3in. main has been laid from Church Road, Wadworth, along the Doncaster R.D.C.'s housing site, in order to supply 16 new houses.

The 3in. main on Messrs. Thos. Wade & Son's building site at Harlington (in the Parish of Barmborough) has been extended for a distance of 65 yards, in order to supply 7 houses.

115 yards of 3in. main has been laid along the R.D.C.'s building site off Scawsby Lane (Brodsworth Parish) in order to supply 24 new houses erected by the Doncaster R.D.C.

The 4in. main from Crookhill Road, Conisborough Parks across fields and along Drake Head Lane to the Smallpox Hospital was completed early in the year.

CONTRACTS COMPLETED.

The 6in. main from Marr, eastwards along the Doncaster—Barnsley Road to a new building site owned by Messrs. Leadley's (Askern) Ltd., adjoining the "Sun Inn," has been completed as well as the branch from this main along Scawsby Lane and Green Lane.

The laying of an 8in. main from the Great North Road along Hurst Road, to the Royal Air Force Aerodrome at Finningley has been completed.

Erection of a water tower adjoining the Great North Road opposite the junction of Hurst Road, in connection with this scheme, will be commenced early in the new year.

CONTRACTS IN PROGRESS.

Work is in progress on the Duplication of the Pumping Main from Austerfield Waterworks to Clifton Reservoir.

The demand for water from the Board's boreholes at Austerfield Water Works is steadily increasing with a consequent increase in the number of pumping hours, which for the calendar year 1937 amounted to an average of 22 hours 38 minutes per day, leaving only one hour 22 minutes pumping time with which to meet any extraordinary consumption owing to drought as well as the ordinary increase in demand caused by new consumers.

It was found necessary to endeavour to augment the pumping capacity by making adjustments to the pumps, until the sanction of the Ministry could be obtained for the duplication of the pumping main.

It is hoped that the work on the new pumping main will progress so well that it can be put into commission before mid-summer 1938, as otherwise, I can see it may be necessary to put restrictions on the use of water by the Board's consumers.

I may mention that the total amount of water distributed by the Board during the calendar year of 1937 was 591,715,100 gallons against 518,057,410 gallons for the calendar year of 1936, largely due to increased demand from the various other Authorities to whom the Board supply water in bulk.

NEW CONSUMERS.

The following consumers have been added during the year 1937 from the Doncaster Rural Area:—

Askern	...	...	...	...	...	2
Austerfield	...	...	...	...	...	4
Barmborough	...	...	...	...	...	30
Barnby Dun	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bawtry	...	...	...	...	...	1
Braithwell	...	...	...	...	...	18
Brodsworth	...	...	...	...	...	219
Burghwallis	...	...	...	...	...	2
Campsall	...	...	...	...	...	5
Conisborough Parks	...	...	...	...	...	4
Edlington	...	...	...	...	...	12
High Melton	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hickleton	...	...	...	...	...	4
Marr	...	...	...	...	...	2
Micklebring	...	...	...	...	...	1
Norton	...	...	...	...	...	22
Rossington	...	...	...	...	...	8
Stainton	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sutton	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wadworth	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total						<hr/> 351 <hr/>

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Parishes served by efficient sewers are Armthorpe, Askern, Austerfield, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall, Brodsworth (part of), Edlington, Rossington, Sprotborough (part of), and Warmsworth.

Sewers of varying degrees of inadequacy serve the Parishes of Adwick-on-Deane, Barmborough, Braithwell, Brodsworth (Old Village), Cadeby, Campsall, Conisborough Parks (Clifton), Old Denaby, Melton (High), Norton and Wadworth.

Austerfield sewerage scheme has been completed to a large extent, but several connections have to be made from houses still served by cesspools.

Modern sewage disposal works exist at Armthorpe, Askern, Bawtry, Braithwell, Edlington and Warmsworth, Loversall, and Rossington, while the sewage from Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall and parts of Sprotborough and Brodsworth enters the sewers of the Doncaster County Borough.

The Bawtry sewage works have been enlarged and improved to take the sewage now pumped from Austerfield.

At Old Denaby a substantial length of sewer was replaced.

Proposed Schemes.

1. Norton Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.

A public enquiry has been held into these proposals by the Ministry of Health and the matter has been delayed pending the further consideration of the question of allowing for the treatment of sewage from Askern, Campsall and the remainder of the newly-constituted Parish of Norton (Sutton and Selby Road Area).

2. Campsall Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.

To provide for the sewerage of the village of Campsall and the new Institution for Mental Defectives (W.R.C.C.) at Campsmount. This matter is in the hands of the Council's Consulting Engineer and the question of the disposal of the sewage is linked with the Norton Scheme.

3. Sprotborough Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme No. 3

To provide for the sewerage and sewage disposal of Sprotborough Park and Old Village. The Consulting Engineer has submitted a scheme but the matter is now being delayed chiefly by the failure of benefiting landowners to offer contributions to the cost.

4. Braithwell Sewerage Extension.

The Council's Consulting Engineer has submitted his proposals in this matter, but again difficulties have arisen from failure of benefiting landowners to offer contributions to the cost.

5. Marr Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme.

On account of the proposal of the West Riding County Council to establish a large hospital at Marr, it is proposed to arrange for the disposal of the sewage and at the same time sewer the village. The Council's Consulting Engineer has submitted his proposals.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The sewage, which entered the Snow sewer (a tributary of the Rived Idle) at Austerfield, has been diverted to Bawtry sewage works as a result of the completion of the Austerfield Sewage Scheme.

When the proposed Norton sewerage and sewage disposal scheme is completed, an unsatisfactory effluent will be withdrawn from the Great Common Drain, a tributary of the River Went.

The disposal of sewage from the villages of Barmborough and Wadworth into dykes is unsatisfactory. The West Riding Rivers Board have called attention to the position at Barmborough.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1937.

PARISH	No. of inhabited Houses 31st December, 1937.	Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets	Pail Closets.	Privy Middens.	Dust Bins.	Dry Ashpits.	Caravans and Temporary Structures.	Cesspools.
†Adwick-on- Dearne	62	11	—	10	20	25	4	1	10
*Armthorpe ...	1292	1272	—	10	3	1339	3	18	6
*Askern ...	1412	1411	17	—	3	1417	7	2	1
†Austerfield ...	133	46	—	15	32	60	—	—	40
Awkley ...	73	2	—	8	60	10	—	—	—
†Barnborough ...	229	121	—	46	36	167	2	5	43
*Barnby Dun-with- Kirk Sandall	1120	1150	—	—	3	1140	4	1	6
*Bawtry ...	384	346	3	10	18	359	11	—	—
Blaxton ...	116	21	—	20	60	28	—	1	30
†Braithwell ...	190	125	—	35	20	160	—	—	39
†Brodsworth ...	458	238	—	115	1	453	3	25	57
Burghwallis ...	56	30	—	20	3	50	1	—	15
†Cadeby ...	35	1	—	4	24	10	—	2	—
†Campsall ...	70	13	—	45	4	58	3	1	13
†Cantley ...	249	200	—	80	28	250	5	—	100
Clayton-with- Frickley	71	6	—	12	40	—	—	—	—
Conisborough Pks.	99	24	—	28	33	60	—	21	12
†Denaby ...	53	4	—	29	15	32	—	3	15
*Edlington ...	1431	1480	—	10	3	1480	4	—	4
Fenwick ...	51	—	—	6	41	6	—	—	—
Hampole ...	28	1	—	—	24	—	—	—	—
Hickleton ...	36	3	—	—	31	8	—	—	—
Hooton Pagnell ...	79	14	—	5	50	17	—	—	—
Kirk Bramwith ...	48	1	—	2	40	—	—	—	—
Loversall ...	37	25	—	12	8	32	2	—	—
†Marr ...	37	2	—	36	—	37	1	—	—
Melton (High) ...	73	45	—	—	23	45	—	—	—
Moss ...	65	1	—	6	52	7	2	—	—
†Norton ...	391	202	—	39	75	237	—	10	35
Owston ...	49	10	—	15	16	25	—	—	8
*Rossington ...	1788	1723	—	60	6	1775	5	—	5
*Sprotborough ...	1250	1190	—	30	15	1141	—	2	75
Stainton ...	52	6	—	26	17	25	4	—	6
Sutton ...	62	32	—	11	12	44	—	—	—
Thorpe-in-Balne ...	32	—	—	8	18	8	—	—	—
†Wadworth ...	175	10	—	40	52	70	—	—	14
*Warmsworth ...	515	491	—	6	18	503	—	—	1
Totals ...	12301	10257	20	799	904	11078	61	92	535

Parishes marked * are closely built centres.

Parishes marked † are closely built in parts.

No. of Privy Middens.	(a) in closely built centres ...	66
	(b) in parishes closely built in parts ...	307

Total 373

No. of Pail Closets.	(a) in closely built centres ...	126
	(b) in parishes closely built in parts ...	494

Total 620

CLOSETS CONVERSIONS.

22 privy middens and 12 pail closets have been converted into water closets and 19 privy middens have been replaced by pail closets of proper construction.

In addition, 17 privy middens and 29 pail closets have been abolished at properties which have been demolished.

Many conservancy types of conveniences remain to be dealt with in the parishes of Austerfield, Barmborough, Bawtry, Braithwell, Cantley and Norton.

Every effort has and is still being made to have improvements carried out, but progress is slow and tedious.

CONVERSIONS OF PRIVIES INTO WATER CLOSETS OR PAIL CLOSETS, 1928—1937.

Year		W.C.'s		Pails
1928	...	63	...	65
1929	...	11	...	12
1930	...	8	...	3
1931	...	11	...	2
1932	...	18	...	—
1933	...	16	...	25
1934	...	13	...	24
1935	...	52	...	54
1936	...	112	...	3
1937	...	34	...	19

REPORT UPON PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

The Council undertake public cleansing in the following 25 parishes:— Adwick-on-Deerne, Armthorpe, Askern, Austerfield, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall, Bawtry, Barmborough, Braithwell, Brodsworth, Burghwallis, Cantley, Campsall, Conisborough Parks, Denaby (Old), Edlington, Loversall, Marr, Norton, Owston, Rossington, Sprotborough, Stainton, Sutton, Wadworth and Warmsworth.

COLLECTION.

Work is carried out by Contractors under the supervision of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, this being the last year of the three-yearly contracts, which expire on the 31st March, 1938. Dustbins are emptied weekly, except in certain mining areas, where collections are made more frequently. Pail closets receive weekly attention and privy middens and dry ashpits are emptied every four weeks.

DISPOSAL.

As far as practicable, the disposal of refuse is centralised in four sites at Askern, Armthorpe, Edlington and Rossington, where direct labour is employed by the Council to carry out the work on the "Controlled System." Considerable difficulty is encountered in obtaining covering material.

3. STREET CLEANSING.

This work is undertaken for scavenging purposes only in the populous areas of Armthorpe, Askern, Edlington and Rossington.

4. EMPTYING AND DISPOSAL OF CONTENTS OF CESSPOOL.

The motor vacuum cesspool machine has continued to give very good service during the year. As anticipated, the number of new cesspools and applications from further parishes for cesspool emptying has made the position such that an additional machine will have to be purchased to cope with the work.

The Council have considered the question, but the purchase is deferred pending the Ministry of Health's decision with regard to Loan Sanctions.

5. THE COST OF PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The total cost of public cleansing was approximately £8,136.

RE-ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Committee of the Rural District Council held on the 29th May, 1937, Mr. Reynolds, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, was instructed to prepare a detailed statement and the estimated cost of scavenging by direct labour, to be submitted to the Sub-committee consisting of Councillors C. G. Y. Skipwith, J.P., Chairman of the Council, Mrs. G. N. Paling, G. O. Randerson, W. E. Jones, J.P., C.C., W. Anderson, J.P., T. L. Soar, and T. Hampstead.

A comprehensive report was prepared shewing:—

- (1) Public cleansing as at present carried out with a statement of the estimated cost for the year ending 31st March, 1938.
- (2) Outline of the proposed scheme for doing the work by direct labour, with statement of the estimated costs.

The recommendations of the Sub-committee were:—

- (1) That the proposals in the report should be adopted with the exception of that relating to garage accommodation.

- (2) That the Chief Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor submit proposals and estimated costs of erecting a garage or garages within the Rural District.
- (3) That the expenditure involved in the purchase of the vehicles, etc., be met out of revenue.
- (4) That the scheme be put into operation as and from the 1st April 1938.

The minutes and recommendations were accepted at a meeting of the Rural District Council of Doncaster, held on the 6th November, 1937.

The advantages which are anticipated from the operation of the new scheme include regular collection; up-to-date types of vehicles constructed for the prevention of undue dust discharge, with easy loading and efficient discharge of loads; greater co-ordination between workmen engaged in collection, street cleansing and disposal; and more direct contact of the Public Health Department with the sanitary conditions of the District.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

STATEMENT made to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers' (outside London) Regulations, 1935, and of Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers' Order, 1926, in relation to Inspections, Notices, etc.

A. REYNOLDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Total Number of Inspections, 1937	...	...	...	9932
Nuisances reported during 1937	...	...	...	815
Nuisances in hand, 1936	...	...	...	5
Total Nuisances needing Abatement	...	...	...	820
Abated during 1937	...	...	...	806
Outstanding at end of 1937	...	...	...	14

The total inspections above relate to:—

Housing	...	...	...	...	1775
Meat and Foods	...	...	...	...	1136
Milk and Dairies	...	...	...	...	736
Water Supplies (including samples taken)	...	...	...	...	112
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	36
Public Cleansing	...	...	...	...	3987
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	501
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	8
Shops	...	...	...	...	69
Nuisances (excluding those relating to Public Cleaning Nuisances)	...	...	...	...	242
Conversions and Drains	...	...	...	...	573
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	154
Overcrowding Survey (New Houses Measured)	...	...	...	...	496
Disinfestations	...	...	...	...	98

STATUTORY NOTICES.

Statutory Notices were served relating to the following:

Housing Act, 1936, Section 9 (Repairs)	131
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Of these, 121 have been complied with or the work is in hand.

Housing Act, 1936. (Five Years Programme.)

Representations to Council of Individual Unfit Houses	...	...	115
Notice of Time and Place to consider the question of making Demolition Orders	...	...	140
Demolition Orders, Section 11	...	...	99
Undertakings Accepted—(a) To vacate	...	...	7
(b) To recondition	...	...	12
Houses in Clearance Areas represented	...	...	7
Notices of making of Clearance Order	...	...	63
Notices to owners, mortgagees, lessees and occupiers of the confirmation of Clearance Order	...	...	37

INFORMAL NOTICES.

815 preliminary notices have been served, relating to:—

Drainage and Conversions	...	...	23
Water Supplies	...	...	1
Nuisances and Miscellaneous	...	...	30
Public Cleansing	...	...	69
Cowsheds and Dairies	...	...	560
Dustbins and Pail Closets	...	...	93
Minor Housing Repairs	...	...	31
Slaughterhouses	...	...	3
Bakehouses	...	...	2

Of these, 801 have been complied with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Houses disinfected	...	...	361
Rooms disinfected	...	...	1258
School notices sent	...	...	565

SHOPS ACT, 1934.

69 visits were paid for the inspection of shops. In respect of lavatory accommodation and ventilation there was little with which to find fault, but the heating arrangements in some cases were inadequate and these matters have now been remedied.

Many of the shops in this area are small owner-occupied business premises with sanitary accommodation attached to the living quarters.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

A number of observations have been taken of industrial chimneys in the district. The emission of black smoke for periods longer than three minutes per half-hour was confined to two or three chimneys.

The air pollution from Askern Colliery chimney continues to be a source of trouble and no improvement has been noted since the date last year when the deputation from the Council to the Colliery Representatives was assured that experiments would be carried out and a plant installed to reduce the nuisance from smoke.

The impressions gained by the officers inspecting suggest that the use of the inferior type of fuel, namely "slurry," the conditions of firing attending its use, and inadequacy of boiler provision are the causes of trouble. The smoke nuisance at Askern is one of many years standing and the Colliery Company seem to take no effectual action for its abatement. The matter has recently come to the notice of the County Council, who have asked the Rural District Council to adopt the Bye-law under Section 104 (1), Public Health Act, 1936, prescribing the length of time black smoke may be emitted and the density and colour of the smoke.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There is only one swimming pool in the District. This is privately-owned and situated near the Yorkshire Main Colliery, Edlington. The water is pumped from a borehole at the Colliery, used for cooling purposes, enters the pool in a warm condition, and flows through continuously. Chlorination is carried out by hand daily and a daily record is kept by the Colliery chemist of the free chlorine in parts per million. Owing to the difficulties in adapting the system to the "closed circuit" method with filtration and automatic dosage of chlorine, this has not yet been carried out. Nevertheless, records show an adequate dosage of chlorine and three samples of the water taken during the height of the season proved satisfactory upon bacteriological analysis at the County Laboratory, Wakefield. The pool is used by the general public and by the school children locally.

PITHEAD BATHS.

Up-to-date pithead baths are now in operation at Rossington Main Colliery, Yorkshire Main Colliery, Edlington, and Markham Main Colliery, Armthorpe. These perform the excellent function of removing the grime of the pit from the workers, promote cleanliness of the individual and save much work in the houses of the miners.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

1. INFESTED HOUSES.

(a)	Number of Council Houses found to be infested ...	1
	Number of Council Houses disinfested ...	1
(b)	Number of other houses found to be infested ...	120
	Number of other houses disinfested ...	120

2. METHODS OF DISINFESTATION USED.

The vast majority of disinfestations for bed-bugs are carried out by the Colliery Companies and other owners of industrial housing estates, which comprise nearly one half of the total inhabited houses. The methods used include the elimination of harbourages, spraying with various solutions such as Solution D, Pyagra, Zaldecide, and fumigation with SO_2 .

3. THE TREATMENT OF THE BELONGINGS OF TENANTS BEFORE REMOVAL TO COUNCIL HOUSES.

Inspections are made by the sanitary staff of the belongings of tenants about to be removed to Council houses. If these are found to be infested the furniture is treated with hydrocyanic gas and the bedding with steam, with the precautions recommended by the Ministry's Circular 1497.

4. The work of elimination of harbourages and spraying in Council houses is carried out by the Council employees, but the treatment of furniture with hydrocyanic gas is undertaken by a contractor.

It was found necessary, during the year, to disinfest the furniture of 36 prospective tenants prior to their occupation of Council houses.

The problem of bug eradication, as a whole, is not making satisfactory headway. One of the reasons for this is the uncontrolled sale of second-hand furniture and particularly second-hand bedding.

SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL CLOSURES.

The following schools were closed during the year for the reasons and periods mentioned:—

School.	Dept	Period	Reason.
Edlington Hill Top and Victoria Road Council Schools.	All Depts.	12/1/37 - 23/1/37	Influenza
Barmborough Council School.	do.	18/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Cantley Church of England School.	do.	19/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Sprothorough Council School.	do.	19/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Warmsworth Church of England Schools.	do.	19/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Owston Council School.	Senior Boys Senior Girls Infants	20/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Armthorpe Church of England School.	Infants	21/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Armthorpe Council School.	Senior Mixed Junior Boys Junior Girls Infants	21/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Kirk Sandall Council School.	Junior Mixed Infants	21/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Edenthorpe Council School	Junior Mixed Infants	21/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Brodsworth Church of England School.	Junior Mixed Infants	21/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Hooton Pagnell Church of England School.	All Depts.	21/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Braithwell Council School.	Mixed Infants	22/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Rossington Temporary Council School.	Infants	22/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Rossington Council School.	do.	22/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Awkley Council School.	Junior Mixed Infants	25/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Bawtry Council School.	Mixed Infants	26/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Rossington Church of England School.	Mixed Infants	27/1/37 - 1/2/37	do.
Norton Council School.	All Depts.	26/1/37 - 29/1/37	do.
Moss Council School.	All Depts.	5/5/37 - 19/5/37	do.
Kirk Sandall Council School.	Junior	29/11/37 - 3/12/37	Diphtheria
Owston Council School.	Senior Boys Senior Girls Infants	7/12/37 - 22/12/37	Diphtheria
Awkley Council School.	All Depts.	10/12/37 - 22/12/37	Measles

At Askern, Armthorpe, Edlington and Rossington, the schools are of a modern design with good playgrounds and satisfactory lavatory accommodation and water supply.

The Church of England School at Warmsworth is of out-of-date design and has very poor sanitary arrangements. Since it is impossible to connect the premises to the sewer on account of levels, any improvement in the sanitary arrangements could only be by substituting another form of conservancy system for the existing one. It is understood that plans are now completed to erect Junior and Infant Schools in place of the present Council School, and, it is hoped from the point of view of sanitation, in place of the Church of England School.

The Temporary Junior and Infants' Schools at Kirk Sandall are, I understand, shortly to be replaced.

Improvements in the sanitary arrangements are required at Austerfield and Sprotborough (Old Village) Schools.

It was necessary to pay several visits to New Rossington, Kirk Sandall and Skellow Schools on account of diphtheria. At Rossington, diphtheria has been endemic since November, 1935, and it has been necessary to visit the schools during recrudescences of infection and much good has resulted from the exclusion of contacts, the swabbing of scholars in individual classes, and examination of throats, and the temporary abandonment of certain classes, where the case-rate or the carrier-rate has proved to be high. I have described in another part of this report the occurrence of diphtheria at Kirk Sandall, the part played in the outbreak by a missed case at a local junior school and the measures taken to deal with the outbreak. Skellow Schools were affected by the outbreak of diphtheria in the adjoining district of Adwick-le-Street, whence come most of the scholars. Visits were made to these schools with a view to carrying out the recommendations of the Memorandum on the Closure and Exclusion from School, 1927. This outbreak did not readily subside, since the disease had taken a firm hold, and supervision was necessary for a few months extending into 1938.

SECTION D. — HOUSING.

TOWN PLANNING.

I am indebted to Messrs. T. H. Johnson & Son, Architects and Town Planners, for the following report:—

Information respecting proposed and existing highways has now been supplied in a complete form by the West Riding County Council, with the exception of the tabulation of the various tables required under part 3 of the amended Model Clauses, which the West Riding County Council are now considering.

In general, service roads have now been usually included as part of any consent issued by the County Council under the restriction of Ribbon Development Act 1935, and the Planning Committee have furnished observations on every application made to the County Council under this particular Act.

During the year 137 proposals have received consideration under the General Interim Development Order, and 135 of these proposals were approved, after negotiations with owners in connection with revisions to elevations and estate design, etc.

The Advisory Panel of Architects has furnished much useful information and done a great deal of valuable gratuitous work, which has been of assistance to the Planning Committee, affecting the architectural design of different types of proposed buildings.

Co-ordination has taken place in the development of the Planning Scheme of the Rural District with the Urban District Council of Bentley where these two schemes adjoin each other, particularly in the Brodsworth area, where it has now been decided to make use of Roman Ridge as an internal development road between these two schemes and plan certain essentials of such development round this road.

The Planning Committee are taking a greater interest in securing suitable sites for shopping centres for developing areas, and a Sub-committee has reported on the most suitable sites in certain districts where the desirability of such additional facilities is making itself felt.

HOUSING.

Clearance Orders.

At the end of 1936 the following Orders awaited confirmation:— Armthorpe Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, and Wadworth. All were confirmed by the Minister of Health following an Inquiry.

During the year Bawtry Clearance Area was declared by resolution of the Council following representation. This was additional to the five-year programme.

Individual Unfit Houses.

115 individual unfit dwellings were dealt with by the Council during 1937, and in 99 cases demolition orders were issued, undertakings being accepted in the remainder. A demolition order served upon breach of one of the undertakings was appealed against on the grounds that the owner was unable under the Rent Restrictions Act to obtain possession of the house to carry out the extensive repairs. The County Court allowed the appeal, gave the owner possession of the house, and restored the undertaking, which was afterwards carried out to our satisfaction.

The individual unfit dwellings dealt with during the year comprised a large number of huts, vans and sheds in the Parishes of Brodsworth, Norton and Conisborough Parks.

Demolitions.

81 dwelling-houses were demolished during 1937, making a total of 139 since the commencement of the five-year programme. Since statutory proceedings in respect of all of the 386 dwellings in the programme have now been completed, there thus remained at the end of 1937 about 225 dwellings to be demolished in pursuance of demolition orders. The main difficulties in carrying out this work was the problem of re-housing the displaced tenants and a certain reluctance on the part of caravan-dwellers to physically demolish these structures.

Re-housing.

The following houses were completed for the purpose of re-housing persons displaced from condemned and overcrowded houses:—

Site.	Parishes served.	Re-housing for		Total number of houses.
		(a) Slum Clearance	(b) Over-Crowding	
1. Hatfield Lane, Armthorpe.	Armthorpe	2 x A4 14 x A3 20 x A2—36	Nil.	36
2. Hickleton Rd., Barmborough	Adwick-on-Deerne Barmborough Cadeby High Melton	6 x A2 8 x A3—14	2 x A4 (7)—2	16
3. Ashton Lane, Braithwell.	Braithwell Stainton	6 x A2 2 x A3— 8	2 x A4 (9) 2 x A4 (7)—4	12
4. Branton	Cantley	2 x A2 2 x A3— 4	Nil.	4
5. Edlington	Edlington Warmsworth	8 x A3 4 x A2—12	Nil.	12
6. Norton	Burghwallis Campsall Norton Sutton	4 x A3 16 x A2—20	2 x A4 (9)—2	22
6 Sites.	14 Parishes.	94	8	102

Thus of the 241 houses proposed to be erected for slum clearance and overcrowding, 102 were completed at the end of the year. There are in course of erection 10 further houses at Armthorpe, 24 at Brodsworth, 16 at Wadworth, and 20 at Askern.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year:—

(a)	Total, including numbers given separately under (b)	...	...	...	...	476
(b)	(i)	By the Local Authority	...	...	...	102
	(ii)	By private enterprise	...	...	...	374
1.	Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year.					
(1)	(a)	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	236
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	1775
(2)	(a)	Number of dwellinghouses included under sub-head (1) above, which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	...	...	...	193
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	1646
(3)	Number of dwellinghouses needing further action					96
	(a)	Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	39
	(b)	Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	57
2.	Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.					
	No. of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers					444
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the year.					
A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16, Housing Act, 1936.					
(1)	No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs					131
(2)	No. of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices					74
	(a)	By owners	...	...	...	74
	(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	nil
(3)	No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which work is proceeding under notices					37

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
(1) No. of houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	43
(2) No. of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices ...	27
(a) By owners	27
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	nil
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) No. of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for human habitation ...	115
(2) No. of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	99
(3) No. of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	79
(4) No. demolished in anticipation of Statutory Action	2
D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	nil
4. Housing Act, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.	
(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	96
(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	104
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	601
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	113
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	735
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	nil
(e) The houses found overcrowded at the survey are rapidly becoming decrowded and landlords are obeying the law when re-letting, as is shewn by the fact that out of 496 inspections made for the purpose of discovering overcrowding, only two new cases were revealed.	

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS.

In the old villages of Norton, Cadeby, Barmborough and Wadworth, there are a number of houses which have deteriorated since the original survey for the five-year programme and will form the subject of further small clearance areas.

Due to action under the Housing Acts, caravans and hutments are gradually becoming extinct.

On account of the increased activity in the mining industry, there is a strain upon existing housing accommodation in the mining villages. The Council have decided to provide more houses at Rossington and Edlington, while the case of Armthorpe is still under consideration.

Tuberculosis persons living in undesirable conditions are given preference in Council house lettings and four such cases were dealt with in 1937.

OVERCROWDING.

Overcrowding within the meaning of the Housing Acts was relieved at 113 houses during the year, many by direct rehousing in new or existing Council houses. Only two further cases were discovered although 496 inspections were made for the purpose of discovering overcrowding. There remained 96 overcrowded houses at the end of the year, involving 104 families and 601 persons. There are still to be erected for the purpose of relieving overcrowding: 20 houses at Askern; 14 at Rossington; 8 at Edlington; 4 at Wadworth and 10 at Armthorpe.

NEW BUILDINGS.

During the year 374 dwellinghouses were erected by private enterprise, as shewn in the report kindly furnished to me by Mr. J. A. Williams, Surveyor:—

Plans submitted	...	...	152
Plans approved	...	...	148
Plans rejected	...	...	4

The plans relate to:

Houses	...	...	476	Garages	...	...	3
Bungalows	...	...	20	Lock-up Shops	...	...	2
Houses and Shops	...	...	6	Bakery	...	...	1
Hotel	...	...	1	Dental Surgery	...	...	1
Alterations and additions	...	...	23	Meal Store	...	...	1
Lay-outs	...	...	4	Petroleum Installations	...	...	3
Showroom and Store	...	...	1	Pump Houses	...	...	2
Branch Store	...	...	1	Conversions	...	...	3
Sports Pavilion	...	...	1	Store Shed	...	...	1
School-Chapel	...	...	1	Electricity Sub-Station	...	...	1
Church Hall	...	...	1	Convenience	...	...	1

PARISH DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES BUILT BY
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

PARISH.	No. of Dwelling Houses.	No. of W.C.'s	No. of Pail Clos.	No. of Baths.
Adwick-on-Dearne	1	1	—	1
Armthorpe	18	22	—	18
Askern	3	3	—	3
Barnborough	8	8	—	8
Barnby Dun-w-K.S.	6	7	—	6
Braithwell	3	3	—	3
Brodsworth	151	151	—	151
Burghwallis	3	3	—	3
Campsall	6	6	—	6
Cantley	12	16	—	12
Conisborough Pks. ...	1	1	—	1
Hooton Pagnell	2	2	—	2
Kirk Bramwith	1	—	1	—
Norton	1	1	—	1
Sprotborough	125	125	—	125
Sutton	12	12	—	12
Warmsworth	21	21	—	21
Total	374	382	1	373

The following buildings have been certified complete during the year:—

CLASSIFICATION.	From Plans approved previous to 1937.	From Plans approved during 1937	Total.
Houses	300	58	358
Bungalows	15	1	16
Alterations and Additions	2	19	21
Electrical Sub-Station	1	—	1
Pump Houses	—	2	2
Club House	1	—	1
School-Chapel	—	1	1
Garage	—	1	1
Store Shed	—	1	1
Lavatory Accommodation	—	1	1
Dental Surgery	—	1	1
Lock-up Shop	—	1	1
Meal Store	—	1	1
Church Hall	—	1	1
Branch Store	—	1	1
Total	319	89	408

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLIES.

The total number of registrations under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders is:—

Cowkeepers	...	...	245
Cowsheds	...	...	281
Producer Retailers	...	...	45
Retail Purveyors	...	...	39

Number of cowsheds inspected, 447.

There are also 22 retail purveyors of milk with premises in the neighbouring districts registered to purvey milk in the Doncaster Rural District.

One licence is issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936, to pasteurise milk. The premises were regularly inspected and samples taken for bacteriological examination show that the milk is consistently of the standard desired.

Other licences issued under this Order are:—

One supplementary licence for the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Four supplementary licences for the sale of Pasteurised Milk.

During the year one producer with an Accredited Licence resigned from business and the licence was cancelled. There are five licences granted in this area.

As a result of formal and informal action, four new cowsheds have been provided, fifteen cowsheds re-modelled, nine dairies provided at producers' premises, and six new dairies at retailers' premises.

Despite the continued improvement of premises, the percentage of ordinary milks with unsatisfactory analyses remains high, pointing to careless or uncleanly methods of production. It cannot be over-emphasised that model premises are not the be-all and end-all of hygienic milk production. Methods of handling are of greater importance, clean udders, clean hands, sterilised milk pails and utensils, and efficient cooling. The report of the Medical Research Council on the Bacteriological Grading of Milks places most importance in contamination upon imperfectly cleansed and sterilised milk utensils and ventures the opinion that ordinary

cleansing with hot water is insufficient, steam sterilisation being essential for good results. The same Report shows the enormous growth of bacteria in imperfectly cooled milk before it reaches the consumer.

Although about 60% of the producers have piped water supplies, the remainder have well supplies, many of which are of doubtful quality.

SAMPLES TAKEN.

	Ordinary Milk for Methylene Blue Test.	Pasteurised Milk for:—		Accredited Milk for Bacteriologi- cal Test.
		Bacteriologi- cal Test.	Phosphatase Test.	
No. satisfactory	12	4	1	1
No. unsatisfactory	21	—	—	1
Total ...	33	4	1	2

Three samples of milk were obtained from supplies for examination for tuberculosis and in two cases the reports shewed positive results. After further investigation, the animals concerned were detected and slaughtered in accordance with the Tuberculosis Order.

One of the samples was taken from a bulk supply following notification of five cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, who were found to be consuming this particular supply. The milk was obtained from four producers whose herds comprised 37 cows, and whose premises were visited by the staff of the Veterinary Department of the West Riding County Council. After further sampling and investigation a cow was found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder.

MEAT AND FOOD.
CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle (excluding cows.)	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ...	1196	156	20	3848	2184
Number inspected	950	156	12	2000	1500
All diseases except Tubercu- losis. Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	1	2	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	19	2	—	4	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with other disease than tuber- culosis.	2%	1.3%	8.3%	.3%	.67%
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned.	2	2	—	—	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	.2%	1.9%	—	—	.9%

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is the designated officer under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, to whom all notices of slaughter must be sent. There is no public abattoir in the District, but many butchers' shops are supplied with meat killed in the Doncaster Corporation Slaughterhouse. Most of the occupiers of the 20 private slaughterhouses situate in the area are members of the Doncaster and District Butchers' Association and the class of animals killed is good.

Humane methods of slaughter are used as laid down by the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, and all slaughtermen are licensed.

The slaughterhouses, meat shops, vehicles and open-air markets are frequently inspected.

Proceedings were taken under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1935, against two farmers for slaughtering a sick animal and removing the carcase and organs without giving notice. The case was heard at the West Riding of York County Court and the defendants were fined £25 each.

Following this report is a table shewing the meat found to be unfit for food and voluntarily surrendered.

LIST OF MEAT FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN
CONSUMPTION AND VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERED
BY THE OWNERS.

	Carcases	Fore- Quarters	Heads	Hearts	Kidneys	Livers	Lungs	Organs	Plucks	Spleens	Stomachs
BEASTS.											
Abscesses	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
Decomposition	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Fatty infiltration	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Flukes	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Foetal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hydatid Cysts	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	2	2	—	1	1	3	—	1	2	1
PIGS.											
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hydatid Cysts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Inflammation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Pericarditis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Rickets	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Septicaemia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
SHEEP.											
Dropsy	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Flukes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—

Total number of surrenders — 44

NOTE.—The above table includes animals where more than one part
has been surrendered.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1937.

DISEASE.	Cases Notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths
1. Enteric Fever (and Paratyphoid) ...	9	9	—
2. Smallpox	—	—	—
3. Scarlet Fever	172 (2)	168	2
4. Diphtheria	146 (33)	146	7
5. Puerperal Fever	3	3	2
6. Puerperal Pyrexia	20	18	—
7. Pneumonia	63	2	24
8. Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	—	—
9. Erysipelas	5	1	—
10. Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	1
11. Cerebro Spinal Meningitis ...	2 (2)	1	—
12. Poliomyelitis and Poliencephalitis ...	—	—	—
13. Continued Fever	—	—	—
Total	422 (37)	348	36

The figures in brackets relate to cases the diagnosis of which was not confirmed by the medical officer of the Isolation Hospital after their admission.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

AGE PERIODS.	DISEASES.								
	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria	Pneumonia	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Paratyphoid B.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis.
Under 1 year	2	2	4	—	—	—	—	2	—
1 and under 2 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years and under 3 years	4	6	7	—	—	—	1	—	—
3 " " " 4 "	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 " " " 5 "	11	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 " " " 10 "	89	61	5	—	—	—	3	—	—
10 " " " 15 "	31	28	5	—	—	—	2	—	1
15 " " " 20 "	10	16	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
20 " " " 35 "	13	7	12	14	2	—	1	—	1
35 " " " 45 "	2	1	9	5	1	1	2	—	—
45 " " " 65 "	—	—	9	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 years and over	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTALS	172	146	63	20	3	4	9	2	2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE DURING THE YEAR.

422 notifications have been received, comprising Enteric Fever 9, Scarlet Fever 172, Diphtheria 146, Puerperal Pyrexia 20, Puerperal Fever 3, Pneumonia 63, Ophthalmia Neonatorum 2, Cerebro Spinal Meningitis 2, Erysipelas 5.

The following 37 cases were not confirmed:— Scarlet Fever 2, Diphtheria 33, and Cerebro Spinal Meningitis 2.

The actual number of cases of infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, was therefore 385, compared with 370 for the previous year.

Diseases more Prevalent during 1937.				Diseases less Prevalent during 1937.			
Diphtheria	...	—|—	21	Pneumonia	...	—	11
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	—|—	10	Scarlet Fever	...	—	8
Enteric Fever	...	—|—	9	Erysipelas	...	—	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—|—		1	Puerperal Fever	...	—	1
				Encephalitis			
				Lethargica	—		1
			—|— 41				
							— 26

There were outstanding increases in diphtheria, puerperal pyrexia and enteric fever, and noteworthy decreases in pneumonia, scarlet fever and erysipelas. It is more than a coincidence that the number of cases of erysipelas decreased in company with those of scarlet fever, since the causation of these diseases is closely linked with the hæmolytic streptococcus.

SCARLET FEVER.

172 cases were notified and 168 of these were removed to the Isolation Hospital. In two cases the diagnosis was not confirmed. The attack rate was therefore 3.4 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 3.5 in the year 1936.

ATTACK RATE 1928 to 1937.

Year	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Attack Rate per 1,000	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.08	2.3	2.7	4.1	4.6	3.5	3.4

The attack rate has steadily diminished since the peak year—1935—the previous highest being 1928, which seems to suggest a cyclical periodicity of seven years.

The cases were distributed throughout the following parishes: Rossington 35, Sprotborough 25, Edlington 21, Armthorpe 17, Askern 16, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall 13, Warmsworth 11, Norton 10, Bawtry 6, Brodsworth 4, Barmborough 3, Conisborough Parks 3, Cantley 2, Adwick-on-Deane 1, Cadeby 1, Melton (High) 1, and Thorpe-in-Balne 1.

The cases at Warmsworth represented the tail-end of the milk-spread outbreak and those at Sprotborough and Edlington (adjoining parishes) were possibly the result of the distribution of so much infection.

Only two deaths resulted from Scarlet Fever.

DIPHTHERIA.

146 cases were notified and all were removed to the Isolation Hospital, where the diagnosis was not confirmed in 33 cases. The nett figure of 113 cases compared with 92 in 1936 and 77 in 1935. This progressive increase in the number of cases is in spite of the very active campaign for immunisation carried out by the West Riding County Council. Since only a very small proportion of the cases occurred amongst immunised children, does this increase mean that a higher percentage of immunised children creates a correspondingly greater danger to the unimmunised? Active immunisation has been proved to be of undoubted benefit to individual children so immunised, but the reaction of the community to varying degrees of partial immunisation is as yet imperfectly understood.

The cases were distributed throughout the following parishes: Rossington 45, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall 31, Askern 11, Armthorpe 7, Barnborough 7, Bawtry 3, Braithwell 2, Brodsworth 2, Sprotborough 2, Conisborough Parks 1, Edlington 1, Hickleton 1.

Over 70% of the cases occurred in Rossington and Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall, whose combined population is equivalent to 30% of that of the Rural District. Diphtheria has been endemic in Rossington since 1935 and has continued in spite of the immunisation campaign, which has met with an encouraging response, and of the prompt isolation of cases, supervision of contacts and visits to schools. Although Rossington is a modern town-planned village, its 10,000 inhabitants are concentrated upon a little over one square mile of land and about 2,000 children attend a central school with six departments. Fortunately, there are definite indications during the first few months of 1938 that the infection has abated in this parish. At Kirk Sandall, the infection commenced with a series of four cases in one household, caused by the failure of a parent to realise the nature of the ailment and to summon medical assistance in time to prevent the spread of the disease. Unfortunately, a further and larger series of cases indicated that one class in the Junior Department of the local school was seriously affected and this, on investigation, was found to be due to an unrecognised case of nasal diphtheria. Closure of this school department, prompt isolation of the cases, supervision of the contacts, immunisation and early investigation of all suspicious throat cases occurring in the practices of local medical practitioners, led to a complete abatement of the outbreak within a few months.

Seven deaths occurred from diphtheria in spite of all the facilities for diagnosis and treatment, shewing that the disease is still an insidious and fatal disease.

ENTERIC FEVER: PARATYPHOID B.

For the first time for five years, enteric fever made its appearance in the district. Nine cases were notified, eight of which were in one household. Investigations into this outbreak were of great interest. At first it was thought that it might be an instance of food poisoning since the cases were confined to one household. This, however, was not borne out by investigations along these lines and bacteriological examination of food. Further inquiries revealed that a visitor to this household was a "carrier" of paratyphoid B and had suffered from the disease in 1915 in Egypt. In 1937, 22 years afterwards, it was found that he was still discharging paratyphoid bacilli. Since his residence in the affected parish, this is the second outbreak of paratyphoid B in the area, the first having occurred in 1932. The man was unemployed and not engaged in the handling and distribution of food or milk. Nothing, therefore, could be done beyond warning

him of his condition, forbidding him to engage in the handling and distribution of food, maintaining an informal supervision over him and supplying disinfectants.

The cases occurred in Askern (8) and Edlington (1).

INFLUENZA.

There was a widespread epidemic of influenza during January and February of the year. Although not a notifiable disease except when pneumonia supervenes, it became obvious from school attendances and the depletion of office staffs and workmen that an extensive outbreak was in progress. The number of deaths from the illness, namely 28, did not indicate that it was of a severe type, and the actual notifications of pneumonia was less than the previous year. It was necessary to close a large number of schools in the district. (See page 36).

PNEUMONIA.

63 cases were notified compared with 74 in the previous year. Only two were removed to hospital.

Making allowance for the fact that it is not desirable in many cases to remove pneumonia patients to hospital, it would seem that more facilities should be provided for hospital treatment of this disease, especially in a District like this—almost entirely consisting of a working-class community. The re-organisation of hospital services now being undertaken by the County Council in the southern part of the West Riding should achieve this purpose. 24 deaths from pneumonia were recorded, shewing the high mortality rate of the disease.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA AND FEVER.

Of the 20 cases of puerperal pyrexia and three of puerperal fever notified, 21 were treated in hospital, all under the scheme of treatment provided by the West Riding County Council. Maternal deaths included two from sepsis.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two cases were notified.

Cases Notified.	Treated at home.	Treated in Hospital.	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Total Blindness	Deaths
2	2	—	2	—	—	—

ERYSIPELAS.

For the five cases notified the parochial distribution was: Askern 3, Cantley 1 and Conisborough Parks 1.

CEREBRO SPINAL MENINGITIS.

Two cases were notified, but in each case the diagnosis was not confirmed.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1937

Age Periods.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
1 and under 5 yrs	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	3
5 and under 15 yrs	1	1	1	7	—	—	—	1
15 and under 25 yrs	5	6	3	2	2	2	1	1
25 and under 35 yrs	—	2	1	—	—	6	—	—
35 and under 45 yrs	7	3	—	1	2	—	1	—
45 and under 55 yrs	3	2	—	—	5	1	—	—
55 and under 65 yrs	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
65 and over ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	17	14	7	12	14	10	3	6

(a) RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

There were 31 primary notifications, 17 males and 14 females. New cases thus shewed a decrease of 22 on the previous year, and were considerably below the average for the last five years. There were 24 deaths, giving a death rate of 0.49 per 1,000 of the population.

The new cases occurred in the following parishes: Armthorpe 2, Askern 8, Awkley 1, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall 1, Bawtry 1, Burghwallis 1, Campsall 1, Edlington 2, Loversall 1, High Melton 1, Norton 1, Rossington 8, Sprotborough 2 and Warmsworth 1.

(b) OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

19 primary notifications were received and 9 deaths were recorded from this group of tuberculous diseases. The new cases thus decreased by 11 compared with the previous year, but the death rate was 0.18 per 1,000 compared with 0.08 in 1936. The five additional deaths during 1937 were all females under the age of 25 years (four being under the age of 5 years). The cause of death was mainly tuberculous meningitis.

An interesting investigation into five cases of tuberculosis (tabes mesenterica 1, tuberculous cervical adenitis 1, tuberculous peritonitis 1, tuberculosis of the lungs 1, and tuberculous ileo-caecal glands 1) occurring in the parish of Rossington during the months of May, June and July, shewed that the milk supply in all five instances was from the same source, which proved to have bovine tubercle. A veterinary inspection of the implicated herd revealed one cow with tuberculous disease of the udder. The cow was removed from the herd and slaughtered.

The 19 new cases were distributed as follows: Armthorpe 2, Askern 3, Brodsworth 1, Edlington 3, Rossington 9, and Sprotborough 1.

The Death Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis for Doncaster Rural District during 1937 was 0.67 per 1,000 of the population, compared with 0.56 in 1936, and 0.69 for England and Wales for 1937. While the rate for the District has increased by 0.11, wholly due to a greater number of deaths from the non-respiratory forms of the disease, it still compares favourably with the National Rate of 0.69.

At the end of 1937 there were on the notification register, 185 persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis and 106 persons suffering from other forms of tuberculosis. The corresponding figures for December, 1936 were 187 and 97 respectively.

The following summary gives a number of cases admitted and discharged from institutions during the year under the West Riding County Council's Scheme:—

Sanatorium.	Admissions.	Discharges.
Eldwick	2	0
Middleton-in-Wharfedale ...	18	15
Dean Head	0	5
Crookhill Hall Receiving Home ...	6	4
Cardigan	8	5
Moreton Banks	1	2
East Anglian Children's, Nayland	0	2
Shropshire Orthopaedic	1	1
Scotton Banks	13	6
East Lancs T.B. Colony	3	3
	—	—
	52	43
	—	—

DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS ALL FORMS.



CAUSES OF DEATH.

1937.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
All causes						243	189
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	...	...	0	0
2.	Measles	...	...	...	...	1	2
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	3	3
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	5	2
6.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	15	13
7.	Encephalitis Lethargica	...	...	...	...	1	0
8.	Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	0	0
9.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	14	10
10.	Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	3	6
11.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	1	1
12.	General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis	...	...	...	...	2	0
13.	Cancer	...	...	...	...	25	18
14.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	0	3
15.	Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc.	...	...	...	...	8	12
16.	Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	31	41
17.	Aneurysm	...	...	...	...	0	0
18.	Other Circulatory Diseases	...	...	...	...	12	7
19.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	5	5
20.	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	14	10
21.	Other Respiratory Diseases	...	...	...	...	2	1
22.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	...	...	3	0
23.	Diarrhoea under 2 years	...	...	...	...	4	2
24.	Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	1	1
25.	Cirrhosis of the Liver	...	...	...	...	1	1
26.	Other Liver Diseases	...	...	...	...	0	2
27.	Other Digestive Diseases	...	...	...	...	9	4
28.	Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	...	...	...	7	2
29.	Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...	...	0	2
30.	Other Puerperal Diseases	...	...	...	...	0	3
31.	Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, etc.	...	...	...	...	18	3
32.	Senility	...	...	...	...	7	8
33.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	2	0
34.	Other Violence	...	...	...	...	24	7
35.	Other Defined Diseases	...	...	...	...	24	19
36.	Causes Ill-defined or Unknown	...	...	...	...	0	0
Special Causes (included under No. 35 above):							
	Smallpox	...	...	...	...	0	0
	Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	0	0
	Polioencephalitis	...	...	...	...	0	0

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1937 FOR THE RURAL
DISTRICT OF DONCASTER IN THE COUNTY OF
YORKS (WEST RIDING).

on the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND
WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

PREMISES. (1)	NUMBER OF		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries)	20	—	—
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries)	16	—	—
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises)	—	—	—
Total	36	—	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS
AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS. (1)	NUMBER OF DEFECTS.			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector. (4)	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness				
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors ...				
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation	insufficient unsuitable or defective not separate for sexes			
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</i>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total	—	—	—	—

* Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop
Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

A. PENMAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

June, 1938.

Medical Officer of Health.

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